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it worth while to reiterate, at the time these objections were made; but concluded to wait till this season, and introduce facts from some plant not already named in connection with that sexual law.

He now exhibited specimens of the common black walnut, *Juglans nigra*, which furnished excellent illustrations of what had been said on other occasions. Examining the tree at the flowering season, it would be plainly seen by even a superficial observer that there were three grades of growing buds. The largest buds made the most vigorous shoots. These seemed to be wholly devoted to the increase of the woody system of the tree. Lower down the strong last year shoots, were buds not quite so large. These made shoots less vigorous than the other class, and bore the female flowers on their apices. Below these were numerous small weak buds, which either did not push into growth at all, or when they did bore simply the male catkins. No one who gave this matter any examination with the tree before him, would for a moment entertain the idea that these branches and these buds had been weakened by the effort to produce male flowers. He was fully satisfied that any one who would go out into the woods and fields for their own facts fresh from nature, would be abundantly satisfied that there is not so great expenditure of vital force in the production of male flowers as there is in female flowers, and that all he had advanced on the subject was fully borne out.

JUNE 24.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-six members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

“The Pterostichi of the United States.” By John L. LeConte, M. D. “Synonymical Remarks upon North American Coleoptera.” By John L. LeConte, M.D.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—

E. C. Claghorn, Dr. Henry C. Eckstein, U. S. N., and Wm. H. Rush, M.D.

The following papers were ordered to be published:—